United Nations A/69/824–S/2015/193

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 March 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 33
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 18 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 18 March 2015 regarding the signature of the so-called "treaty on alliance and integration" between Moscow and its occupation regime in Georgia's Tskhinvali region (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-04417 (E) 250315

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 18 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the signature of the so-called "treaty on alliance and integration" between Moscow and its occupation regime in Georgia's Tskhinvali region

After signing the so-called "treaty on alliance and strategic partnership" with its occupation regime in Sokhumi, the Russian Federation signed the so-called "treaty on alliance and integration" with its occupation regime in Tskhinvali on 18 March 2015. This action by the Russian Federation blatantly contradicts international law and undermines the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act, such as the sovereign equality of States, the inviolability of borders, territorial integrity and the fulfilment, in good faith, of obligations under international law.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia condemns the signing of the so-called "treaty", which is directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and, as in the case of Georgia's Abkhazia region — constitutes a factual annexation of the occupied Tskhinvali region of Georgia. The document provides for the full incorporation of Georgia's Tskhinvali region into the social, economic, administrative and even, more importantly, military and security institutions of Russia.

The so-called "treaty" is a flagrant violation by Russia of its commitments under the Ceasefire Agreement of 2008. The signing and subsequent implementation of the document will further aggravate the situation of the population residing in the Russian-occupied Georgian regions and will have grave security implications for Georgia and the wider region. This is of particular concern given the absence of international monitoring mechanisms inside the occupied territories and Russia's persistent refusal to commit to the non-use of force.

It should be stressed that such actions by the Russian Federation are a continuation of the process of aggression carried out against Georgia since the early 1990s and the occupation of Georgia's territories following the Russian invasion of Georgia and the Russian-Georgian war of August 2008. Russia's policy vis-à-vis Georgia, coupled with the alarming developments in the region, illustrates that Moscow does not accept the independent choice of sovereign States and strives for the restoration of zones of influence in the region, including through the use of force, occupation, annexation and other aggressive acts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia calls on the international community to give due legal and political weight to Russia's illegal acts and take effective measures to prevent the Russian policy, including by establishing international security arrangements on the ground. The strong and unanimous support of the international community will be vital for maintaining security and stability in the region.

United Nations A/69/822–S/2015/194

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 32
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 23 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the anniversary of the illegal occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ukraine, by the Russian Federation (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the statement issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-04326 (E) 260315

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 23 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the one-year anniversary of the illegal occupation by the Russian Federation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

17 March 2015

These days mark a year since the illegal occupation by the Russian Federation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol.

By committing this international crime, Russia violated basic principles of international law and European order, destroyed the existing balance of power in the region, and triggered a security crisis in Europe — the largest one since the Second World War.

In General Assembly resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014, entitled "Territorial integrity of Ukraine", the international community has given a clear answer to the attempts of Russian invaders to legitimize their illegal actions by staging an illegal, falsified "referendum" conducted under the muzzles of Russian arms, and underscored that "having no validity, [the referendum] cannot form the basis for any alteration of the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or of the city of Sevastopol". The whole civilized world imposed sanctions on Russia for its blatant disregard of the fundamental principles of international law.

The entire world is rightfully indignant owing to the fact that, by occupying Crimea, Russian authorities have brought an atmosphere of fear, injustice and repression to the peninsula. Knowingly and with impunity, Russia continues violating human rights in the occupied territory, terrorizing those who disagree, especially Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars, conducting detentions and searches, chasing and detaining civic activists and waging a whole war against independent media and journalists.

Ukrainians in Crimea have no access to education in the Ukrainian language and to Ukrainian media. During the occupation, more than 20,000 Ukrainians were forced to leave Crimea.

Russia is pursuing a targeted robbery of Ukraine. More than 400 Ukrainian enterprises have been unlawfully nationalized; the bowels of Ukraine are being illegally used; 18 gas fields have been seized. The adventurous and criminal policy of the occupational authorities leads Crimea to economic, social and environmental disaster. The Ukrainian tourist pearl has been turned into a military base where Russia, in violation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, has threatened to deploy nuclear weapons, posing a real threat not only to regional but also to global security.

Despite the difficulties that Ukrainian citizens-residents of Crimea are now facing, we want to assure all our compatriots that Ukraine is doing and will do everything possible to restore its control over the peninsula.

Crimea was, is and will remain an integral part of the sovereign territory of Ukraine.

The Russian aggressor and occupier will be held accountable for all the crimes committed.

We call upon the international community to pay greater attention to occupied Crimea and consolidate international pressure on Russia in order to ensure its immediate return to the stream of international law, the abolition of all its illegal decisions that have led to the temporary occupation of the Ukrainian territory, and compensation for the damages caused by the Russian Federation to Ukraine and its citizens.

United Nations A/69/823–S/2015/195

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 March 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 129
Seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 23 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the commentary by the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the wrong interpretation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of the statement by the Prime Minister of Ukraine (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the commentary issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 129, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-04421 (E) 260315

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 23 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Commentary by the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Yevhen Perebyinis

We were surprised to learn about the Russian Foreign Ministry's intention to seek a reaction from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the interview of the Prime Minister, Arseniy Yatsenyuk. In this case, Russia should also seek the opinion of many other European countries to which after the Second World War the Soviet Union had exported a totalitarian regime and where it had brutally suppressed any attempts at democratic change, as what happened in Budapest, Prague, Warsaw and many other capitals of the so-called "socialist camp".

By its inadequate and propagandist interpretation of the Prime Minister's statements, Russia, as a self-proclaimed successor of the USSR and, unfortunately, also a successor of its imperialist traditions, proves only one fact: that for contemporary Russia, Soviet military and ideological occupation of Central and Eastern Europe, including East Germany, was just as normal as today's Russian occupation of Crimea and the Donbas.

It was precisely this and nothing else, what Arseniy Yatsenyuk meant in his conversation with the German media. And no one else except Russian journalists and diplomats attempted to find a different context in his words — a context that was not there and could never have been there.

Just in the same way that the Soviet Union had divided Europe into ideological camps after the Second World War, contemporary Russia tries to divide the continent into spheres of influence and to conserve dictator regimes by creating and supporting "frozen" conflicts. But just as 25 years ago, the Europeans choose freedom, today the Ukrainian people have clearly made their choice not to live in a Soviet-style world or in the "Russian world", but to become part of a civilized, democratic and law-abiding European family.

Unfortunately, it is exactly the Russian aggression in Ukraine that poses the main threat to these core European values. And that is why the main task of the whole civilized world today is to stop Russia's attempts to carve up Europe once again according to its aggressive interests, and to make Russia respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other States and return to a civilized format of international relations.

United Nations A/69/830–S/2015/196

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 March 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda items 35 and 36

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 19 March 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of an official statement adopted today, 19 March 2015, by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (see annex). This statement addresses many long-standing and current issues relevant to the ongoing search for a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful solution to the question of Palestine, an item that has been on the agenda of the United Nations since its inception and for which the United Nations bears a permanent responsibility until it is satisfactorily resolved in all its aspects, in accordance with international law and the relevant resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the
State of Palestine to the United Nations

15-04634 (E) 250315 250315

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 19 March 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Statement by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization

On 19 March 2015, the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, chaired by Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, met in Ramallah to discuss current political developments. Following are the outcomes of that meeting:

First, the Executive Committee condemns the reckless, racist campaign waged by Netanyahu during the Israeli electoral campaign, particularly his attempt to stoke fears regarding the participation in the elections by large numbers of Palestinian Arabs in Israel. Netanyahu openly declared that his true agenda was to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian State and unleash settlement expansion. He is thus attempting to assemble the forces of extremism and racism, and spark hostilities against the Palestinian people and its leadership, with a view to advancing his main goal of perpetuating the occupation and controlling the destiny and future of the Palestinian people.

Following the successful pursuit of its openly declared agenda, which, in fact, it has been pursuing over the past years, the Israeli right is now overtly committed to furthering and hastening the implementation of that agenda. This calls for all regional and international actors to take a more decisive stand against that agenda, which undermines all opportunities to achieve peace and will serve to prolong occupation and racism, and deprive our people of their right to self-determination in their homeland.

We must therefore counteract this policy at the political, economic and other levels. We must also strive to broaden recognition of and support for a State of Palestine based on the line of 4 June 1967, with Jerusalem as its capital, in the Security Council and other international institutions. No one should be deceived by any of the shifting, dishonest positions adopted by the occupation Government in order to buy time and build more settlements, especially in occupied Jerusalem.

We stand at an historic crossroads. The forces of extremism and racism in Israel are attempting to exploit the regional and international situations in the ugliest possible manner, in order to turn back the hands of time and destroy everything that the international community has agreed upon regarding a just, balanced solution for the region. This will require us to rally our people's steadfastness and strength, unite national actors at home and abroad, and approach the next phase from an entirely different perspective. We must not allow our forces and efforts to be divided and fragmented, and we cannot rely on any possibility of resuming negotiations that Israel has undermined and made hollow.

The Executive Committee expresses its great appreciation to and its admiration for the Palestinian people inside Israel and all political actors for what

they have achieved through their unity and solidarity and their staunch support of a national programme that preserves their steadfastness and ensures their continued presence on the land of their ancestors. This programme serves to strengthen their defiance of racism in all its manifestations and supports their right to establish an independent State on the basis of the 1967 borders, with Jerusalem as its capital.

Second, based on the decision of the Palestinian Central Council, the Executive Committee has decided to instruct the Political Committee and the heads of the security and other relevant agencies to formulate a detailed plan on how to implement the decision to halt security cooperation with occupation agencies, and to address all questions related to the economy.

The Executive Committee also decided to take the measures required to complete the process of joining the International Criminal Court. It also decided to take subsequently the steps that are required to bring before the Court cases concerning settlements and recurring Israeli aggression against our people and our nation, particularly in the Gaza Strip.

Third, the Executive Committee decided to send a unified Palestinian delegation composed of representatives of the different national political factions to the Gaza Strip to initiate a comprehensive dialogue, with the participation of Hamas and Islamic Jihad. The aim is to implement the commitments made in previous accords, as well as the Central Council's decisions regarding national reconciliation, in particular, enabling the Government of National Consensus to perform its functions, specifically with regard to reconstruction and the holding of presidential and legislative elections, in accordance with the relevant decree.

Fourth, the Executive Committee condemns the terrorist and criminal acts that were committed in Tunisia. It stands with the Tunisian people and its leadership against any attacks against the security of Tunisia and its democratic system. The Executive Committee also stands with all Arab peoples against the waves of terrorism and crime targeting their national unity and territorial integrity.

United Nations A/69/829–S/2015/197

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 March 2015

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 42
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventieth year

Letter dated 20 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I enclose herewith two separate annexes, recording the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) as well as the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships (see annex II) during the month of February 2015. It should also be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou. I have the honour to draw your attention to the systematic infringements by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus through blatant violations of international law in a way that seriously jeopardizes safety and security in the greater region.

I would be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**

15-04631 (E) 310315

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 20 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Airborne violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 February	1000-1035	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC).
4 February	0959-1015	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1003-1124	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1608-1630	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
5 February	0916-1125	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0929-1010	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
8 February	1428-1535	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
10 February	1012-1050	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
11 February	1020-1050	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
16 February	0925-1455	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
17 February	0934-1319	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1354-1408	Four F-4 and four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
18 February	0950-1303	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1050-1303	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
19 February	1505-1527	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1635-1653	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
20 February	1148-1326	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1200-1320	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1216-1228	One C-160 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1218-1310	Two F-4 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
24 February	0801-0906	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1004-1013	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1016-1114	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1016-1114	Two F-4 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1128-1329	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
25 February	0738-0835	One S-70 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0949-1135	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
26 February	0947-1045	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
27 February	1048-1314	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Annex II to the letter dated 20 March 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
12 January-21 February	One Turkish offshore supply ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
12 January-March	One C-150 Turkish landing ship violates the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally uses the closed port of Kerynia.
7-8 February	One Turkish seismographic research/survey vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
7-8 February	One general cargo ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
17-19 February	One A-1600 Turkish military transport ferry violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
18-20 February	One general cargo ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
19-20 February	One F-505 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
20-23 February	One S-356 Turkish submarine violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Kerynia while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
21-22 February	One A-1600 Turkish military transport ferry violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
22-23 February	One Turkish seismographic research/survey vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
25 February	One general cargo ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, having previously participated in illegal seismic surveys within the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus.
25 February-March	Two Turkish offshore supply ships violate the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally use the closed port of Ammochostos.

Dates	*Nature of violation*
26 February	One A-1600 Turkish military transport ferry violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
26 February-March	One C-151 Turkish landing ship violates the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally uses the closed port of Ammochostos.
27 February-March	One AG-6 (P-306) Turkish net laying ship violates the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally uses the closed port of Ammochostos.